

# ALL HANDS

A close-up photograph of a Black male soldier in a combat environment. He is wearing a green and brown camouflage uniform with a tactical vest. He is crawling on muddy, uneven ground, looking directly at the camera with a serious expression. He is holding an M4-style assault rifle with both hands, which is pointed towards the bottom right of the frame. The background is a muddy, wooded area with some dry sticks and leaves.

**Navy & Marine Corps Team**

**Ready for  
action!**





Cpl. Roger Carr of Millerville, Ala., and AD3 Jason Stephen of Bennet, Neb., inspect an F/A-18C *Hornet* engine in USS *George Washington*'s (CVN 73) jet shop during JTFEX 97-3 conducted off the coast of North Carolina.



# December

Number 969

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Photo by PHC John Gay

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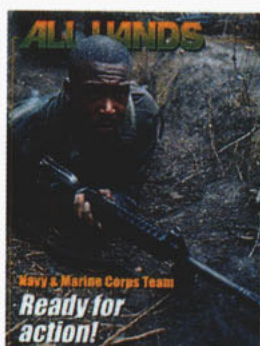
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DTSR Aubrey R. Jakes take the point and scouts out the trail ahead for his litter bearer team on the Field Medical Service School confidence course. (Photo by JO2 Rodney Furry)

## ALL HANDS

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# JTFEX 97-3

## Starring the Navy Marine Corps Team



Story and photos by JO2 Jason Thompson

**I**t had all the elements of a Hollywood production — action, adventure, drama, suspense — but this story was real...

The cast of 30,000 for Joint Task Force Exercise (JTFEX) 97-3 came from all branches of the armed services. The lead roles were scripted for three

of the Navy-Marine Corps team's heaviest hitters: USS *George Washington's* (CVN 73) Battle Group (CVBG), USS *Guam's* (LPH 9) amphibious ready group (ARG) and the 26th Marine Expeditionary Unit Special Operations Capable (MEU(SOC)).

Inside the dimly lit command and control center aboard USS *Mount Whitney* (LCC 20), VADM Vern Clark, U.S. 2nd Fleet Commander,

had no doubt the Sailors and Marines were ready for opening night.

"I see the Navy-Marine Corps team being stronger than it ever has been before," said Clark. "When they complete this exercise, the amphibious ready group/carrier battle group team will have trained and tested in every situation they may meet while forward deployed."

This was the end of a six-





▲ Marine Capt. Timothy Flanagan of Fox County, Penn., briefs ACAN Richard Garcia of Galveston, Texas, on the day's flight plan aboard USS *Guam* (LPH 9).



▲ A plane captain aboard USS *George Washington* (CVN 73) stands by to chain down his aircraft.

month training pipeline to prepare the CVBG for deployment — this was the final exam. When all the players in the two-week exercise were in position, Clark gave the cue.

## ACT I FORWARD PRESENCE

*Military intelligence reports confirm a massive buildup of troops along the border between the fictitious countries*

*of "Korona," an aggressive nation run by a ruthless dictator, and "Kartuna," an ally of the United States. Ships forward-deployed to the region were ordered to steam toward Kartuna to keep an eye on a potentially volatile situation.*

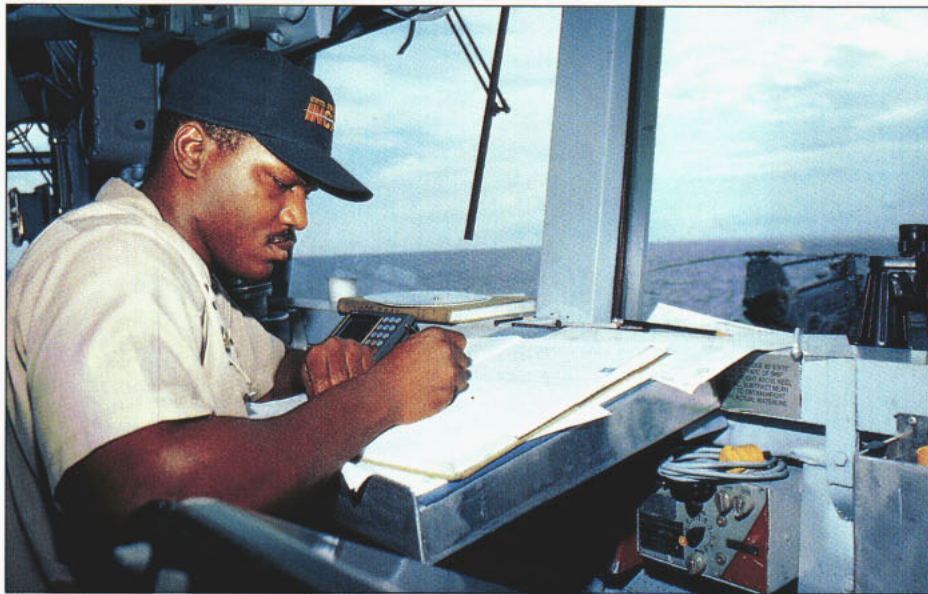
*Ships from USS *George Washington*'s CVBG arrived on scene first, followed later by USS *Guam*'s ARG. The first order of business was to put Navy and Marine Corps*

*aircraft in the air. F-18 Hornets and F-14 Tomcats from Carrier Air Wing 1 took to the skies over Kartuna on around-the-clock sorties.*

*Down on GW's deckplates Sailors and Marines worked to maintain the intense pace. Marines assigned to the VMFA-251 "T-Bolts" worked side-by-side with Sailors on the flight deck, hangar bay and several other areas aboard the nuclear-powered aircraft*



► An aircraft director aboard USS *George Washington*'s flight deck guides an F/A-18 *Hornet* into position for another catapult launch.



▲ LTJG Derrick Sanders of Houston makes a log entry on the bridge of USS *Inchon* (MCS 12) during the mine countermeasures phase of the exercise. *Inchon* coordinated with other mine countermeasure forces participating in the exercise to clear a path for Marine amphibious assaults.



carrier.

For Lance Cpl. Roger Carr, an F/A-18C jet engine mechanic for the ship's IM-2 division, this exercise was the first time he had a chance to work with his Navy counterparts, and he said didn't notice any difference.

"Here in the jet shop, nobody is more important than the next person," said the 20-year-old Marine from Millerville, Ala. "Everybody works together as a team to reach the same goal — to put out the best quality product and keep the birds off the deck."

Several miles away inside Guam's air traffic control center, Air Traffic Controller Airman Richard Garcia Jr. echoed Carr's sentiment about the relationship between Sailors and Marines.

"I've always worked with Marines in air traffic control," said the 22-year-old Galveston,

Texas, native. "When it comes to getting the mission done, it doesn't matter whether you're Navy or Marine. What matters is what you're made of underneath the uniform."

So far, the Navy-Marine Corps mission was accomplished and a U.S. naval presence was established in the region.

## ACT II EMBASSY EVAC

*The situation continues to worsen and war seems imminent. After diplomatic efforts failed, the United States began evacuating its citizens from Kartuna.*

Marines, specially trained in the evacuation of noncombatants from hostile areas, boarded

● A Marine from 26th MEU receives final instructions while USS *Oak Hill* (LSD 51) steams in the background.

helicopters from USS *Guam* and were transported to the embassy site. Upon landing, they fanned out to cover all of the compound's points of entry while embassy staff and family members were loaded into the helos and flown to safety.

While it wasn't an actual





embassy evacuation, Sailors and Marines practiced some very important skills.

In recent years, humanitarian missions like the one simulated in JTFEX 97-3 have taken on increased significance in Navy-Marine Corps strategy. Just in the last two years noncombatant evacuations have been ordered in Sierra Leone (Operation *Noble Obelisk*), Albania (Operation *Silver Wake*) and Liberia (Operation *Assured Response*).

"If you look at the headlines during the past few years, all you read about is amphibious ready groups responding to crisis situations," said Chief Air Traffic Controller (AW/SW) Albert Brown of Raeford, N.C. "The world around us is changing and the Navy and Marine Corps are adapting to those changes."

## ACT III LIBERATION

*The saber rattling by Korona's dictator finally escalated into an all-out invasion of Kartuna. Outgunned and outmaneuvered, Kartuna's forces were overrun by Koronan troops and portions of the country have been occupied. U.S. military leaders are developing strategies to drive out Koronan forces.*

A key part of the strategy was a Marine amphibious landing by 26th MEU(SOC) embarked with Guam's ARG. First, U.S. air superiority had to be established

● AMSSC Mike Kennedy scans the horizon off the coast of North Carolina, providing the SH-3H *Sea King* pilot an extra set of eyes.

DECEMBER 1997







▲ SN Jennifer Bray of Cincinnati, guides a Landing Craft Air Cushion (LCAC) ashore during the Marine amphibious assault portion of JTFEX 97-3.

by neutralizing Korona's air threat. Aircraft from *George Washington* flew air strike missions, destroying Koronan planes, airfields and air defense sites. The Battle Group ships and aircraft also worked to attain maritime superiority, eliminating any threat posed by Koronan naval forces.

Second, the threat of minefields had to be eliminated. U.S. mine countermeasures ships involved in the exercise, supported by the mine warfare "mother ship" USS *Inchon* (MCS 12) swept the area for mines and cleared a path for amphibious

assault ships to proceed.

Once the minefields were clear and air and maritime superiority were attained, the amphibious assault phase of the exercise was ready to begin. Landing craft loaded with tanks, HUMVEEs and Marines headed for Kartuna's coast. CH-53 and CH-46 helicopters prepared to lift off from *Guam's* flight deck, fully loaded with Marines. Then the command was given: "Land the landing force."

On that signal, the deafening roar of landing crafts racing to the shoreline filled the air. Planes provided air support as the first wave of troops stormed the beachhead. While Marines secured the

beach and prepared for the next wave of landings, Army paratroopers from the 18th Airborne Corps, Ft. Bragg, N.C., were inserted inland courtesy of the Air Force. The two-front assault caught Koronan forces by surprise and pushed them into retreat.

## ACT IV ORDER RESTORED

*Kartuna was liberated as Koronan invaders fell back across the border. Order and stability has been restored in the region.*

Like in the movies, the "good guys" won. But JTFEX 97-3 wasn't a movie. The men and women





Photo by PH3 Sam Dallal

***“The Navy-Marine Corps relationship is big, fast and growing stronger all the time”***

***CAPT Philip Sowa, Commander Amphibious Squadron 2***

◀ A Marine applies war paint aboard USS *Guam* (LPH 9) in preparation for the beach assault.

▼ HUMVEE drivers stand by to transport troops and equipment inland. Landing amphibious forces ashore requires close coordination between the Navy and Marine Corps.



participating in the exercise were real people training for the possibility of a real crisis.

When a crisis occurs somewhere in the world, forward-deployed Navy and Marine Corps forces will likely be the first to respond. That's why it's so critical for Sailors and Marines to work together as a team.

“The Navy-Marine Corps relationship is big, fast and growing stronger all the time,” said CAPT Philip Sowa, commander, Amphibious Squadron 2.

“We know that during exercises like JTFEX, teamwork is what makes us strong.” ⚓

*Thompson and Dallal are photojournalists assigned to All Hands.*



▲ A Marine attached to 26th Marine Expeditionary Unit aboard a Utility Landing Craft waits for the amphibious assault phase of JTFEX 97-3 to begin.





U.S. Navy photo

# Tomorrow's Sailors

Story by JOCS Gwynneth Schultz and LCDR Joseph S. Land

**F**or many Sailors, entry into the Navy didn't begin in a recruiter's office. It started when they were members of the Naval Sea Cadet Corps (NSCC).

The Corps recently celebrated 35 years of partnership with the sea services. During those years, the "Sea Cadets" have provided hands-on training to young men and women ages 13 to 17 from across the country, while instilling the values of pride, service and patriotism.

NSCC was established in 1958 by the Navy League of the United States at the request of the Navy "to create a favorable image of the Navy on the part of American youth."

The program's goals include creating an appreciation of Navy history, customs and traditions as well as making members aware of

*"It's a great way to see if the sea services are where you belong."*

**RADM Charles J. Beers Jr.,  
Commander, Submarine Group 10,  
Kings Bay, Ga.**

the prestige of a military career. Because of the advantages gained by belonging to the Sea Cadets, many members join the military after high school graduation, either by enlisting or through

various college and academic programs.

But the objectives of the Sea Cadets encompass more than preparing young people for a career in the armed forces. They include preparing for life by developing the positive qualities of patriotism, courage, self-reliance, confidence, strong moral character, good citizenship and a drug-free lifestyle.

The highlight of the program is the unparalleled training opportunities throughout the fleet. After two weeks of summer "boot camp," Sea Cadets have a multitude of high-adventure programs, each 10- to 14-days long.

Many successful Sailors began their career as Sea Cadets. RADM



● Sea Cadets are exposed to all types of training. Here, they begin to "learn the ropes" aboard USS *Constitution*.

Charles J. Beers Jr., Commander, Submarine Group 10, Kings Bay, Ga., started his naval career as a Sea Cadet in southern California. Master Chief Leo Brand II, returned to the Corps after retiring from the Navy and is the commanding officer of a Sea Cadet command in central Florida.

"It's a great way to see if the sea services are where you belong," said Beers. "It gave me a leg up to decide that I wanted to go into the Navy."

Local drills take place at local military installations, veterans' facilities, community centers or schools. Training includes leadership, seamanship, aviation, marching and safety.

For those who want to go further afield, the opportunities for interaction with sea cadets from other nations are available. Exchanges with Canada, Great Britain and Bermuda are routine. The advancement of e-mail and availability of computers in the



U.S. Navy photo

home led to the development of an on-line "Sea Cadet Muster" for members of the international Sea Cadet Corps.

The web site provides the opportunity to exchange ideas on uniforms in the United States, find out about sail training classes in Great Britain or read about how members became part of the Sea Cadets. A number of friendships begin with the muster, and develop as cadets and leaders meet during training exchanges.

Dedicated adult volunteers — mostly active-duty, Reserve or retired Sailors — proudly wear the uniform of a Naval Sea Cadet Corps officer and provide volunteer management of divisions, squadrons and battalions home ported in communities through-

out the United States.

The Navy's Core Values of Honor, Courage and Commitment are the bedrock for the Sea Cadets' Core Values of Pride, Service and Patriotism. "We're proud to wear the Navy's uniform and are proud to be part of the Navy and Coast Guard Family," said Brand.

There are units in most major areas of Navy and Coast Guard concentration. For further information on how you or a young person you know can join, write:

**United States Naval Sea Cadet Corps**  
2300 Wilson Blvd.

Arlington, VA 22201 or call  
(703) 243-6910.

And, yes, you can e-mail them at:  
[nscchq@erols.com](mailto:nscchq@erols.com). ⚓

*Schultz, is the editor of Navy News Service and is also a Lieutenant in the Naval Sea Cadet Corps, Washington, D.C., and Land is a 10-year Navy veteran and former Sea Cadet. He is the special projects officer for Sea Cadet Headquarters.*

◀ League cadet Sharon Wheatley, of the New England Region, Fleet Reserve Association Constitution Division heaves a line during a flagship competition.



U.S. Navy photo



# Shaping up Young Marines

Story and photos by  
Lance Cpl. Matt S. Schafer



**M**any Marines would like to be drill instructors. A few Marines at Marine Barracks, Washington, D.C., are finding out it takes more than barking orders to transform young recruits into Young Marines. These barracks Marines are working with Young Marines as drill instructors.

They meet with the youngsters every Tuesday and Saturday for the Young Marines' version of boot camp.

According to the Company A Gunnery Sergeant and Commanding Officer of the 8th & I Young Marines, Staff Sgt. Terrance C. Bailey, being a drill instructor for the Young Marines requires more time and effort than people expect. Each platoon has three drill instructors, including one Young Marine drill instructor and about 25 recruits. They spend roughly two hours on Thursday's session and six hours on Saturday, but that is only half the time they spend with their recruits.

"Every day, there's something going on with Young Marines," said Bailey. "Sometimes we inspect the bedrooms at their homes. We visit their schools and we practice drill."

Bailey explained that some Marines spend six to seven days a week working with the Young Marines. Throughout their regular meetings, barracks Marines teach the children ways to become better individuals. They cover everything Marines learn at

boot camp short of combatant training.

"The Young Marines are given a Physical Fitness Test, they study practical application and compete in drill against other platoons within the 8th and I unit," Bailey said.

The Young Marines at 8th and I have two basic training platoons. One is run by Sgt. Clint Carmichael from A

Company, and Cpl. Kelvin D. Paulk from Guard Company handles the other. Carmichael and Paulk are the senior drill instructors, and each platoon has

***"Training is a real test of patience, but when you see the final product at their graduation, you gain the satisfaction that makes all that time worth while."***

***Sgt. Clint Carmichael***



two additional drill instructors.

"Training is a real test of patience, but when you see the final product at their graduation, you gain the satisfaction that makes all that time worthwhile," said Carmichael.

The Young Marines are not the only people who gain something from this program. Bailey explained some of these Marines want to be drill instructors in the Marine Corps, and working with the children gives them a taste of what running a platoon is really like. The experience also allows them to become better Marines.

"As Marines, they have learned how to use time well," said Bailey. "The Marines teaching the recruits also become more familiar with information they'll need to know for promotion boards." Most of these guys do this because it helps them learn how to teach," Bailey said.

While the experience of being a drill instructor is new to some of these Marines such as Cpl. Valerie J. Beachum from MCI and A Company's. Lance Cpl. Andrew P. Jamie, Marines have been using this opportunity for the last 17 years.

The Young Marine unit at the barracks began in



◀ Young Marines prepare to take on a rappelling tower during their training.

1979. There are currently about 600 children participating in Young Marines in the metro area, and 7,000 children nationwide.

"I don't solicit for instructors. Marines usually come to me, like Sgt. Carmichael or Cpl. Beachum when they're interested," said Bailey.

When new Marines do show interest in volunteering, Bailey said he explains to them being a drill instructor for the Young Marines isn't just about bossing kids around.

"There are lot of things you don't see if the only time you see us with the kids is when you're just walking through the barracks," Bailey explained. "The Marines spend six hours on Saturday teaching these children how to be better people. They give these kids encouragement and some direction in their lives that may not have been there before."

In the long run, while these Marines are teaching the recruits a positive way to conduct themselves, they improve their own skills as people and as Marines.

They are also taking the initiative to learn about handling large groups of people. This experience also gives them an edge on the average Marine who plans on wearing a campaign cover at Parris Island or San Diego.

"Everybody gets something out of this," Bailey said, "Especially if they have the dedication to stay with it." ‡

*Schafer is assigned to the Marine Barracks public affairs office, Washington, D.C.*

◀ A Young Marine makes it to the top of a rappelling tower.







▲ Dressed in MOPP 4, CBIRF stretcher bearers carry an unconscious victim to a decontamination facility for nonambulatory cases.

# Worst case scenario

Story and photos by PH1 James Hampshire

## Sailors & Marines respond to simulated chemical attack in nation's capital

**A**pril 30th started out like any other day in downtown Washington, D.C. In the small park beside the Rayburn House Office Building friends tossed a football across the well-kept lawn. Others relaxed in the shade.

Then it happened. A chemical bomb exploded with a dull thud. An invisible cloud of poisonous fumes drifted across the park. People



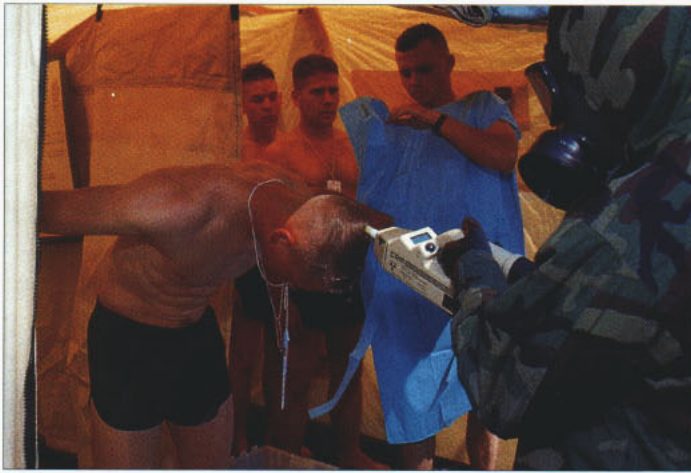
▲ A Navy corpsman waits to transport a victim.

dropped to the ground like flies.

There wasn't a moment to spare. The Chemical/Biological Incident Response Force (CBIRF) sprang into action. Marines and Sailors donned protective suits and rushed to the scene. Their immediate priorities were to scout the area, identify the poison and cordon off the effected area. Navy corpsmen began treating the victims, as Marines isolated the area and guarded against an armed follow-up attack.

Elsewhere, other elements of CBIRF geared up to receive casualties. When the ambulances arrived, decontamination tents were ready to go. Victims entered one side of the tent,





▲ Ambulatory victims proceed through a decontamination tent, where they scrub themselves down, while Navy corpsmen check for any remaining contamination.

were stripped of contaminated clothes, scrubbed clean of chemicals and checked for signs of any residual contamination. They left the other end of the tent where they were cared for until civilian medical authorities arrived at the scene.

This time it was only a drill.

In response to Presidential Decision Directive 39, the Marine Corps created CBIRF to counter this type of chemical/biological terrorist threat. The force is completely self-contained and self-sufficient, capable of deploying anywhere in the world on short notice. CBIRF is composed of about 350 Marines and Sailors, and has the ability to increase the strength of its security element by an additional 200 Marines. Stationed in Camp Lejeune, N.C., they are assigned to the 2nd Surveillance, Reconnaissance and Intelligence Group.

One difficult aspect of their mission is operating in Mission-Oriented Protective Posture (MOPP) 4. The Reconnaissance

Element is the first to enter an area and may carry as much as 70 pounds of gear while wearing full protective garments and gas masks. To build stamina for such conditions, the 20 Marines and 10 corpsmen assigned to reconnaissance perform their daily tasks in full MOPP gear.

During the 1996 Summer Olympics, this training paid off. CBIRF was on standby about one mile away when the pipe bomb exploded in Centennial Park. In less than 10 minutes the unit was ready.

"I couldn't help but be impressed with the reactions of the 176 Marines and Sailors in the rear area," said 1st Sgt. Michael White, rear area staff noncommissioned officer-in-charge. "The unit was

pumped, motivated and ready. They knew there had been a bomb blast, but didn't know what kind of bomb it was. They were ready to go in and put themselves in harm's way to save lives — with no questions asked." †

Hampshire is a photo-journalist assigned to All Hands.

***"The United States shall give the highest priority to developing capabilities to ... manage the consequences of nuclear, biological or chemical materials or weapons"***

*Presidential Decision Directive 39*



▲ Patients are taken to the decontamination tent where they are sent through an assembly line designed to neutralize chemical or biological agents.



# Full Metal DOCTOR

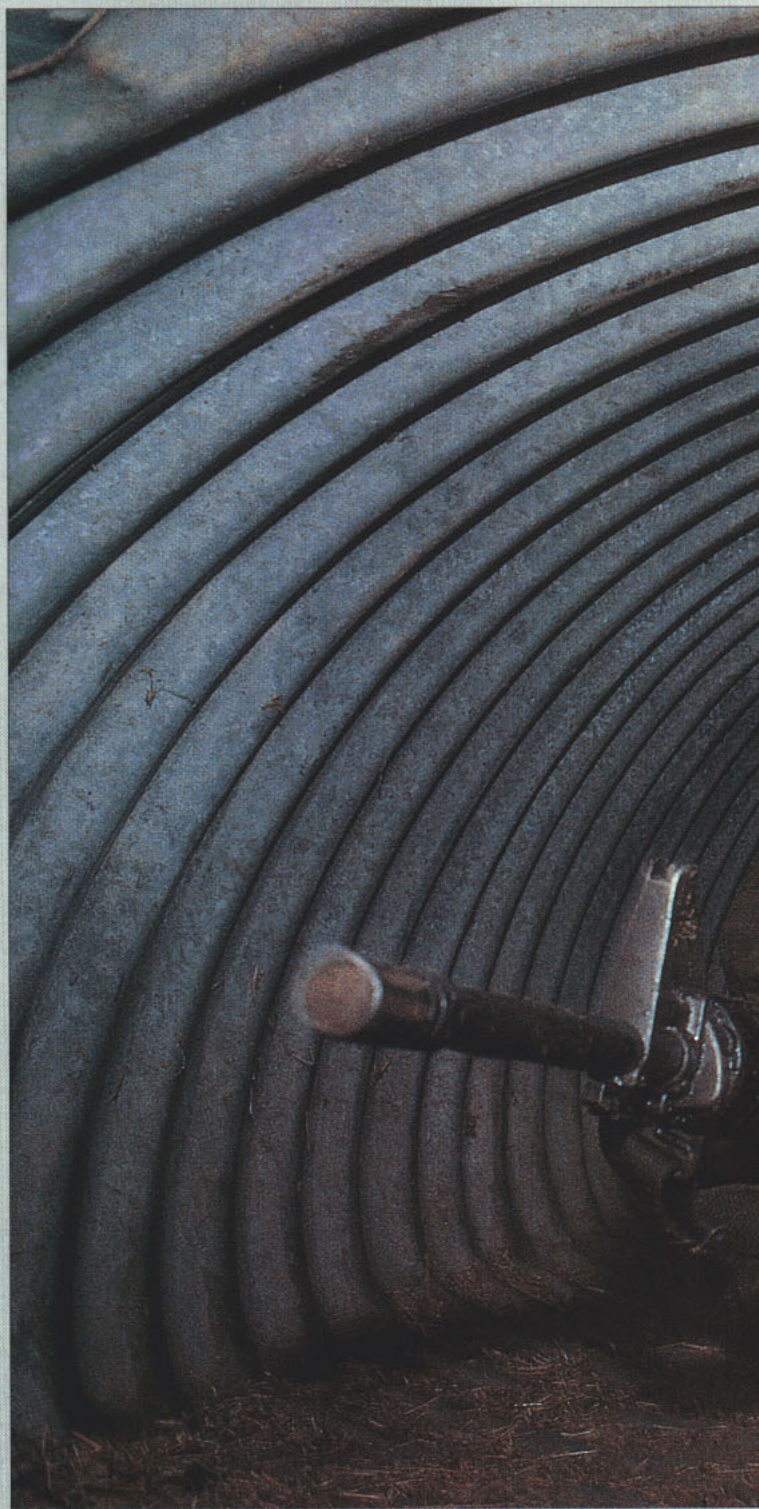
**Corpsmen prove life  
on the green side  
takes a whole lot of  
guts and a fistful of  
Semper Fi**

Story and photos by JO2 Rodney J. Furry

**W**hile Sailors take pride in being portrayed as protectors of the high seas, the image of the U.S. Marine as a warrior from the sea is rigid and powerful. Of course, the reality is that, like Sailors, Marines occasionally break. For almost 100 years, the assignment of patching them up has gone to U.S. Navy corpsmen.

Today, there are about 6,000 corpsmen keeping the Fleet Marine Force (FMF) fit and ready to fight. If anyone knows how to do it right, it's Hospital Corpsman 1st Class (FMF) Frank G. Percy, leading petty officer at the battalion aid station for the 3rd Battalion, 1st Regiment at U.S. Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton, Calif. Percy's a desert-hardened, thick-limbed "doc" who's seen nine nonstop years of life on the "green side." He doesn't know how he would react if he had to wear dungarees.

"I think it would kill me to be on a ship that's sending Marines ashore and not go with them," he said. The profound effect FMF service has had on Percy shows in all of the corpsmen. A cursory scan of the aid station reveals that everyone appears to be a Marine. You can spot the patients easily, standing around on broken sticks or coughing up a



good show for the doc, but the lines of distinction that separate Navy and Marine Corps personnel have been irreparably blurred here.

"Both of my roommates are corpsmen, and I look at them like they were Marines, just like me," said Lance Cpl. Juan A. Sanchez, a Marine from Los Angeles, waiting for a routine physical. "The





corpsmen hang out with us when we're off duty. Hell, they're just another part of the unit," he said.

In one case, the lines of distinction between Sailors and Marines have become even more blurred. Hospital Corpsman Gordon A. Smith, a former Marine sergeant, made the switch to the Navy after he decided that working on radar

▲ A corpsman low crawls through a tunnel while wearing mission-oriented protective posture (MOPP) gear.

systems for the *Hawk* missile didn't fulfill his need for excitement.

"I was looking for a little more action, and I wanted a chance to get into a recon battalion. I did some research and decided that I'd enjoy it more as





▲ HN Stephen S. Vanderbilt of Orange, Calif., tosses a dummy hand grenade on the confidence course at Camp Pendleton, Calif.

a corpsman," said the Tualatin, Ore., native.

"I think the toughest part of being an FMF corpsman is the first months. Young Sailors who join the Navy and get assigned to the FMF have their expectations shattered when they're challenged with adapting to the Marine Corps style of living," said Percy, a native of Pineville, La.

Every year, about 2,500 corpsmen find out that *Semper Fidelis* and a signature haircut doesn't come in a can. Before any bluejacket trades in dungarees for cammies on the West Coast, they have to see Navy CAPT Chris Gardiner and his staff of Sailors and Marines at the Field Medical Service School (FMSS) at Camp Pendleton.

"When Sailors come here, they're often apprehensive. They think they've been sent to Marine Corps boot camp. But when they graduate, they're physically and mentally capable of serving in the FMF," said Gardiner, commanding officer of FMSS.

► HN Carlos A. Linomontes of Queens, N.Y., struggles to get under a wire barrier with smoke in the air and the sounds of combat simulation ringing in his ears.

Apart from a strict regimen of physical training, the students focus on the Marines' unique needs in the areas of prevention, disease treatment and trauma stabilization.

Tucked away in one of Camp Pendleton's many





Looking tired and soggy after an uncharacteristically rainy Southern California morning, Hospital Corpsman Teresa Robinson reflects on her experience while eating a package of meals ready to eat.

"I didn't expect to end up here. I thought I'd go to a ship or a hospital. But either way, I'm good to go. I'm honestly enjoying the Marine environment. I truly enjoy the challenge," she said.

The 39-day regimen at "Devil Doc University" has been a formal Marine Corps training program since 1950. The students represent the Hospital and Dental Corps, as well as the Navy doctors and nurses who serve the FMF.

"When Sailors come to us, they know virtually nothing about the Marines. Our job is to take the fear out of the unknown for them," Gardiner said.

"I never saw myself doing this until I got here. I never thought about it," said Dental Technician Recruit Kerry J. Ragbir, a native of the Caribbean island of Trinidad. "It's given me some direction," he said.

"It's difficult to explain, but when you've lived through the discipline of Marine Corps life, and adapted to their standards, you can't imagine doing things any other way," said Percy.

Of course, the Marine Corps wouldn't have it

▼ HA Juan M. Deleon (left) of McCallen, Texas, and HA Robert R. Muller of Atlanta, carefully haul their "patient" over a wall on the litter bearer confidence course.



◀ Hanging on for dear life, HN Juan C. Rodarte of El Paso, Texas, denies the cold, muddy water under the rope swing at the Field Medical Service School (FMSS) confidence course.

any other way. Gunnery Sergeant Basilio H. Lashley, from Pedro Miguel, Panama, knows the Navy firsthand after having served in a Navy cargo handling battalion in Williamsburg, Va. It's the FMF corpsman who has really impressed him through the years.

"My Marines would die for their corpsmen, because they're just like 'em," he said, adding that his pride in the Marines under him includes the docs.

So the next time you see a group of Marines, go ahead and make your wisecracks. But don't let a haircut fool you. At least one of those Marines is probably a Navy corpsman, and chances are, he's got more time in the field than you do at sea.‡

*Furry is a San Diego-based photo-journalist assigned to All Hands.*



# Mento

## Sea services team up at the Naval Academy

Story and photos by  
JO2 Jason Thompson

A little more than three years ago, a group of about 30 senior enlisted Sailors and Marines walked through the gates of the U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. They came with orders in hand and a mission in mind: to bring their experience from the fleet to help mold young, impressionable midshipmen into morally, mentally and physically disciplined officers — the next generation of officers who will lead the 21st century's Navy-Marine Corps team into battle.

Their arrival at the Navy's undergraduate college marked a notable shift in how midshipmen are trained. Now, for the first time in the Academy's illustrious history, each of the 30 companies in the 4,000-member brigade have active duty officers and senior enlisted Sailors and Marines working together to develop the leadership skills of midshipmen.

Chief Mess Specialist (SS) Robert Bruce was among the first generation of senior enlisted company officers at the Academy. The 35-year-old Sailor from Saint

◀ A midshipman executes the precise drill techniques all students learn during Plebe Summer. The words "fidelity" and "obedience" are engraved on the silver-plated bayonet buckle around his waist.

ALL HANDS



# ring Midshipmen

Johnsville, N.Y., said the midshipmen benefit immensely by having senior enlisted people there.

"For most of them it's the first time they've seen how officers and enlisted are supposed to interact," said the veteran of 15 years.

"When they get out to the fleet I want them to be able to approach their senior enlisted members and ask for guidance based on our

experience."

Marine Capt. Trygve Hammer of Velza, N.D., teamed up with Chief Bruce during the seven-week Academy indoctrination program known as Plebe Summer. He echoed his partner's point of view: "The senior enlisted are the experts — the people who really know what's going on. As officers, we've got to go to them for the

'corporate knowledge.' If you don't utilize them that way, you're going to put yourself behind."

The first contact midshipmen have with the Academy and their company officers is during Plebe Summer. Plebe Summer indoctrinates young men and women into the rigors of Naval Academy life and prepares them mentally and physically for an intense four-year curriculum. It's during these seven weeks that individual young men and women begin to learn to work together as classmates, roommates and fellow midshipmen.

Finishing Plebe Summer is just the first step on the road toward a commission. The midshipmen are then absorbed into the rest of the brigade and enter the first academic year as third class midshipmen (the academic equivalent of university freshmen). Each year the

◀ LT Sally Smith and Gunnery Sgt. Todd Turner address the young men and women in their company during afternoon classes. Their mission is to shape midshipmen into morally, mentally and physically disciplined officers.

Photo by PH3 Sam Dallal



▲ Marine Capt. Trygve Hammer (left) teamed up with MSC (SS) Robert Bruce during Plebe Summer. Part of their role is to show midshipmen how officers and senior enlisted members interact with one another.



Photo by PH3 Sam Dallal

▲ Plebes from Echo Company sprint to the next phase of the Academy's obstacle courses.





▲ Midshipman 1st Class Kevin Thomas of Dayton, Ohio, stands at attention in front of his company.

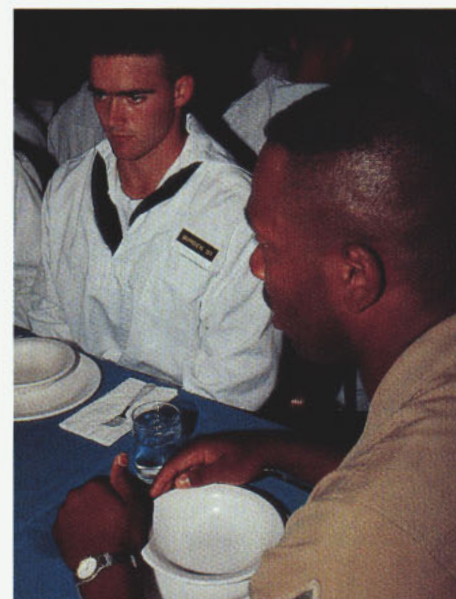
● David Burden of Orlando, Fla., sits upright in his chair next to Gunnery Sgt. Todd Turner during the noon meal. Plebes are not permitted to speak unless spoken to.

midshipmen gain more knowledge, leadership experience and confidence.

"The Academy really pushes teamwork," said 25-year-old ENS Jeremy Clauze, a former radioman 3rd Class who graduated from the class of 1997 and has orders to the destroyer USS *Hewitt* (DD 966) in San Diego. "When you do something, you do it as a team," continued the Petersburg, W.Va., native. "If you get something done and the person on your team is not done, then nobody's done."

Throughout the entire four years company officers are there to guide the midshipmen and set them on the right track.

LT Sally Smith said one of the great things about her job is the effect she has on the midshipmen: "I'd like to think that I've given them something useful to take to the fleet with them," said the 34-year-old company officer from Durham, N.H. "I would hope that some of the things I think are important to teach them are what's important to leadership. The most important leadership quality, in my opinion, is taking care of people."





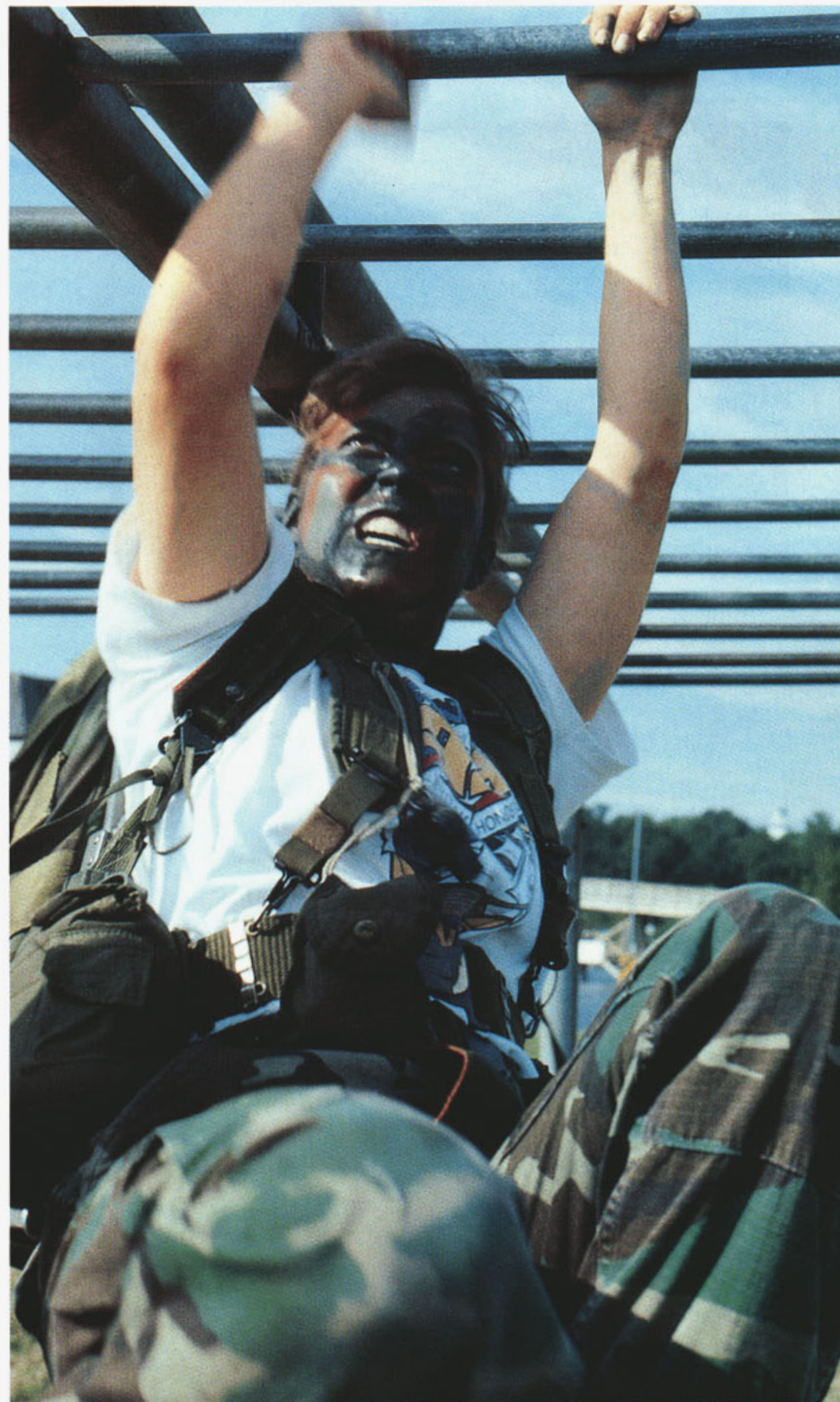
For senior enlisted Sailors and Marines throughout the fleet, taking care of people is a skill they've been honing for years. That's why the individuals selected to become company officers play such a crucial role at the Academy.

"When I was a midshipman we didn't have the company chief or company gunny," said Hammer, a former machinist's mate 3rd Class who was commissioned a Marine Corps officer upon graduating in 1990. Looking back, he wonders why it took this long for an officer-senior enlisted team concept to reach the Academy.

"It only makes sense," continued Hammer. "Everywhere else in the fleet, everywhere you go where the Navy and Marine Corps are, you've got officers and enlisted working together. So, it's really good that (the midshipmen) are seeing the interaction here now and being exposed to it and getting out there ready to do it in the fleet."

Gunnery Sgt. Todd Turner, LT Smith's right-hand man, views his role at the academy as laying a foundation for the next generation of Navy and Marine Corps leaders. He does that by emphasizing to the midshipmen in his company the most important fleet fundamental: take care of your enlisted people and your enlisted people will take care of you.

"One day I'm going to have to work for one of these ensigns and one day these ensigns are going to lead me and my people into combat," said the 37-year-old former drill sergeant from Chicago. "That's why it's so important for us to train them right — to teach them about integrity, to teach



them about taking care of their people — things that really mean something when they get out there in the fleet." ‡

*Thompson and Dallal are photojournalists assigned to All Hands.*

▲ Midshipman 1st Class Jennifer Sheats of Camp Hill, Pa., lunges for the next bar on the Academy's physically demanding obstacle course.



▼ One can almost hear John Paul Jones' immortal words, "I have not yet begun to fight," echo through his burial chamber. The crypt is adorned with many naval treasures that pay homage to his fighting spirit.



● Marines attached to the Marine Barracks at 8th & I, Washington, D.C., render honors as the sun sets on the Yard.



▲ Lance Cpl. Michael A. Rich of Portland, Ore., stands sentry at the Academy's main gate.





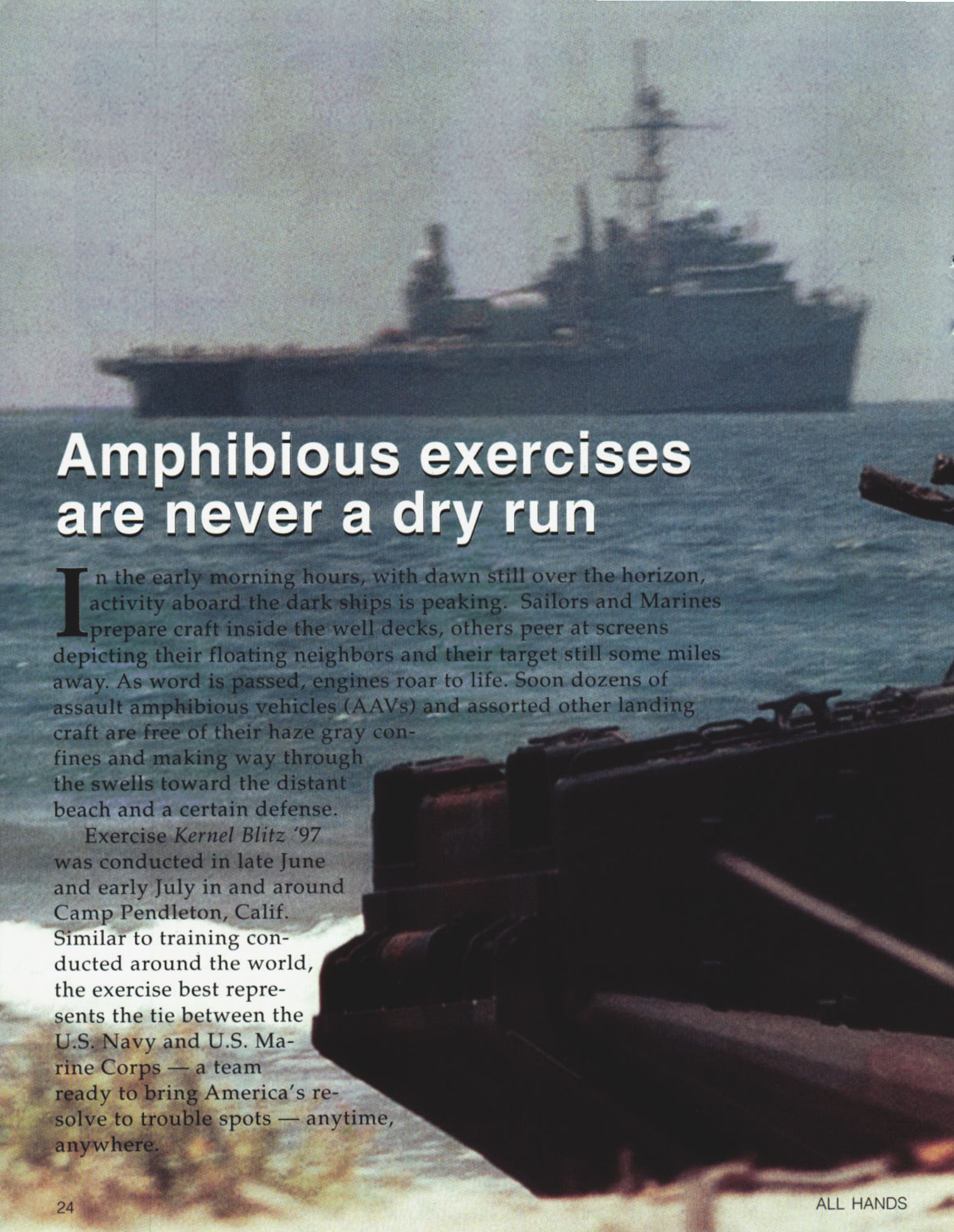
▲ Lance Cpl. Robert Drumski of New Britain, Conn., and Lance Cpl. Joseph Boehm of Waldron, Ark., guard the crypt of John Paul Jones that lies beneath the dome of the Naval Academy chapel.



# Guardians of Tradition

Photos by PH1 James Hampshire





# Amphibious exercises are never a dry run

**I**n the early morning hours, with dawn still over the horizon, activity aboard the dark ships is peaking. Sailors and Marines prepare craft inside the well decks, others peer at screens depicting their floating neighbors and their target still some miles away. As word is passed, engines roar to life. Soon dozens of assault amphibious vehicles (AAVs) and assorted other landing craft are free of their haze gray confines and making way through the swells toward the distant beach and a certain defense.

Exercise *Kernel Blitz '97* was conducted in late June and early July in and around Camp Pendleton, Calif. Similar to training conducted around the world, the exercise best represents the tie between the U.S. Navy and U.S. Marine Corps — a team ready to bring America's resolve to trouble spots — anytime, anywhere.



# Kernel Blitz '97

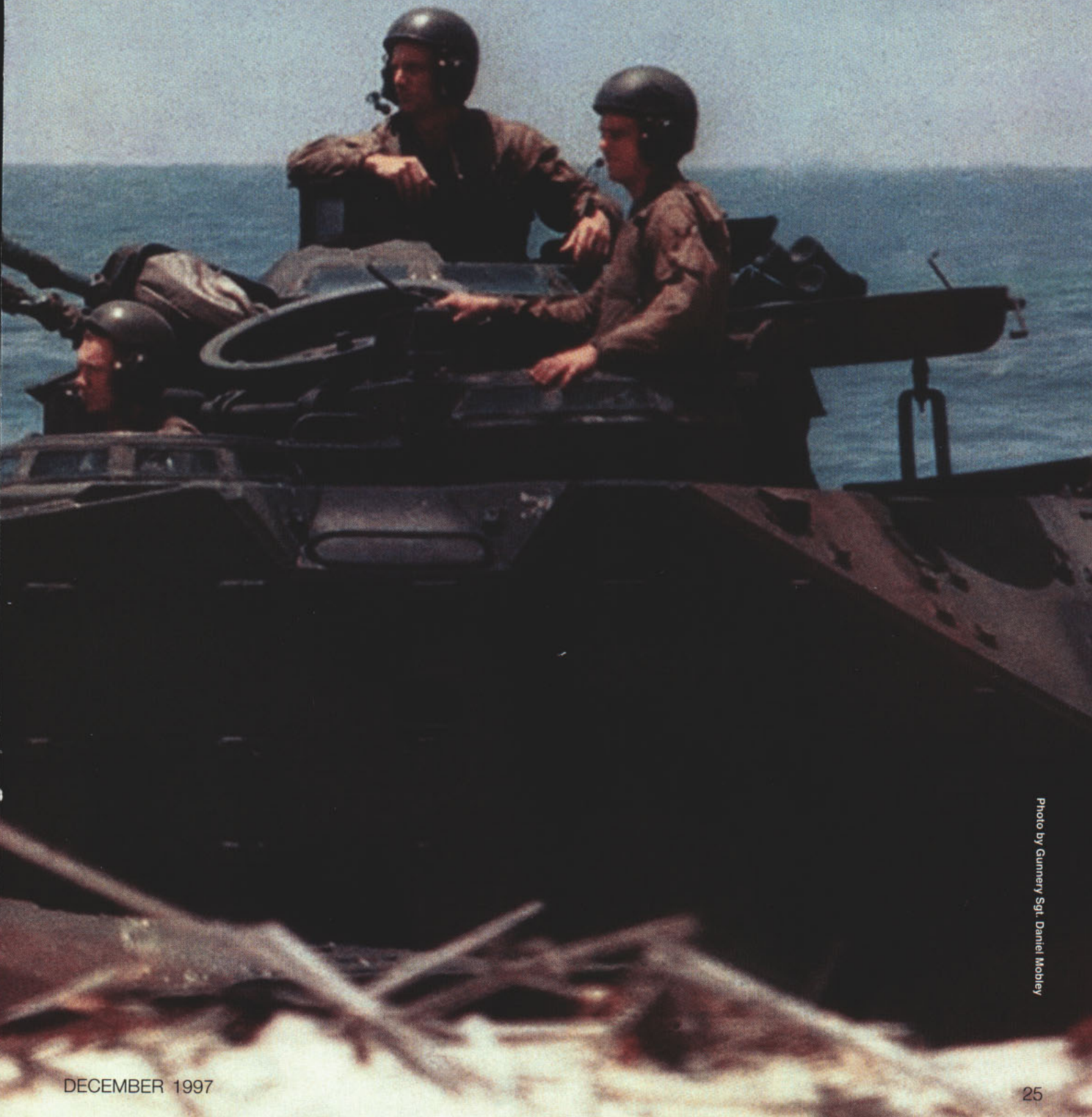


Photo by Gunner Sgt. Daniel Mobley





Photo by PH2 Michael Degner

▲ An LCAC attached to Assault Craft Unit 5 (ACU 5) flies off the coast of Camp Pendleton, Calif., to deliver troops and cargo to the amphibious assault ship USS *Peleliu* (LHA 5).

Photo by PH2 Jeff Viano



● TM1 Victor Thomson (right) and EN1 Don Walker attached to Explosive Ordnance Disposal Mobile Unit 3 approach the stern gate of the amphibious transport docking ship USS *Denver* (LPD 9) in a 25-foot *Boston Whaler*.





Photo by Lance Cpl. Sylvia Rios

◀ Lance Cpl. Heriberto C. Herrera, Heavy Equipment Construction Platoon, Marine Wing Support Squadron 374, 3rd Marine Air Wing, creates a large-scale map for Exercise Kernel Blitz '97.



Photo by Sgt. Brook Kelsey



▲ GMSN Darius Nowell awaits the release of mooring lines to get USS Tarawa (LHA 1) underway for Exercise Kernel Blitz '97.

◀ A Marine Corps AV8-B Harrier lands aboard the amphibious assault ship USS Peleliu (LHA 5).



***“Forward-deployed U.S. Forces primarily naval expeditionary forces, the Navy-Marine Corps Team, are vital to the regional stability and to keeping these crises from escalating into full-scale wars.”***

***— Admiral Jay L. Johnson  
Chief of Naval Operations***

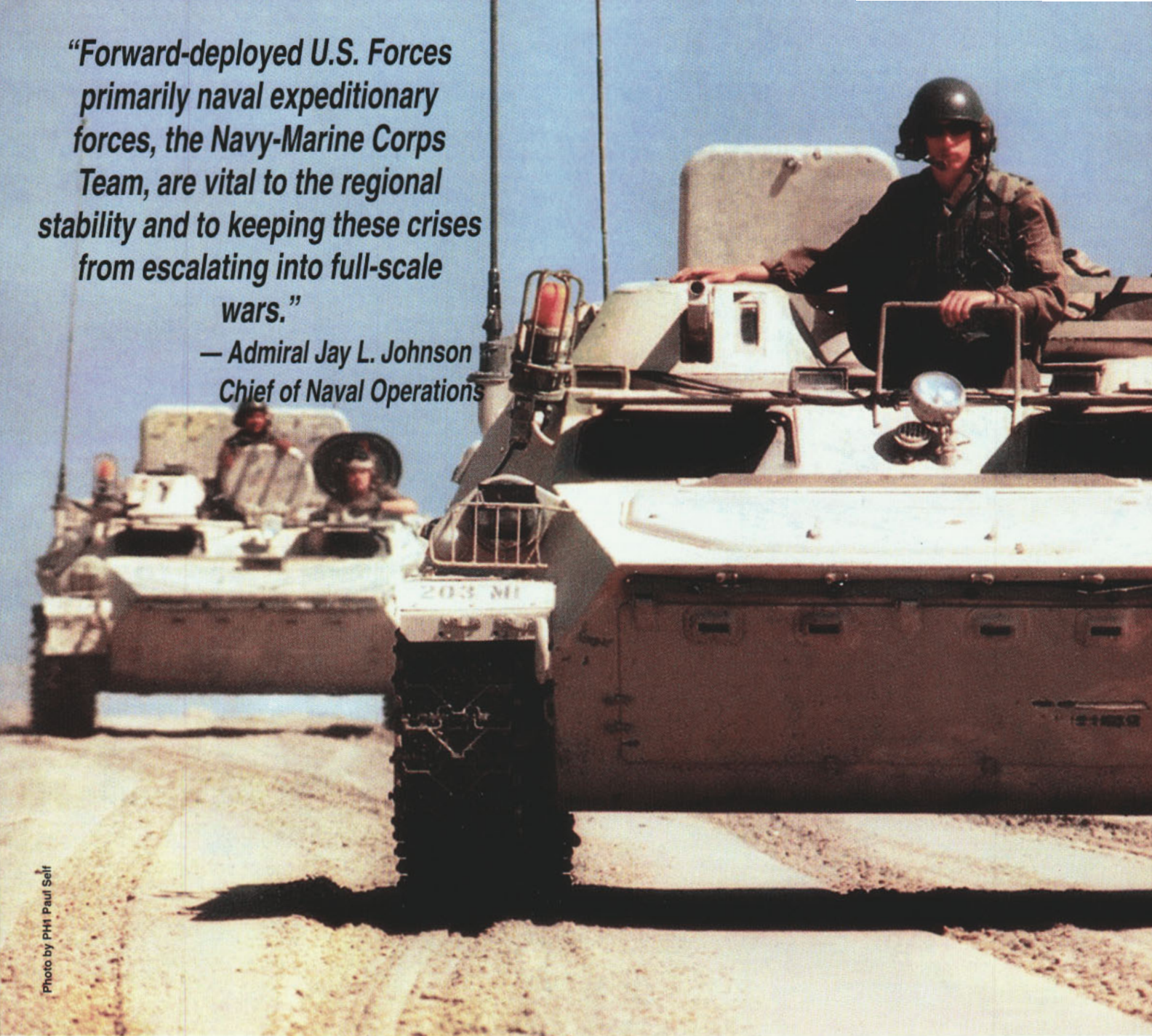


Photo by PH1 Paul Self

● ABH3 Curtis Rowe directs a Marine Corps CH-46 *Sea Knight* attached to Marine Helicopter Medium Squadron (HMM) 163 aboard the amphibious assault ship *USS Tarawa* (LHA 1) during exercise *Kernel Blitz '97*.



Photo by PH1 Stephen Batiz



◀ Marines from 1st Marine Division, 3rd Amphibious Armored Vehicle Battalion, driving Soviet armored vehicles act as opposing forces during *Kernel Blitz '97*. The exercise was conducted near the Southern California coast and was designed to train U.S. Sailors and Marines and Canadian and Australian troops in amphibious operations.



Sgt. Oscar Martinez

◀ A Marine dashes for cover during the assault of 25 Area Combat Town during *Kernal Blitz '97*.



Photo by Lance Cpl. Sylvia Rios

▲ A Navy loadmaster directs a HUMVEE from a Landing Craft, Air Cushion (LCAC) during an amphibious assault at Red Beach, Camp Pendleton, Calif., during Exercise *Kernel Blitz '97*.





▲ 2nd Lt. Mesner and Staff Sgt. Basabe from Landing Support Battalion, 1st Force Service Support Group, discuss the beach operations during the amphibious assault on Red Beach.

● Marines attached to the 13th Marine Expeditionary Unit (Special Operations Capable) guard a hillside perimeter at Camp Pendleton, Calif., as an LCAC heads out to sea during Exercise *Kernel Blitz '97*.

Photo by PHAA Caroline N. Hammonds





Photo by JO2 Craig P. Strawser



◀ The attack submarine USS *Kamehameha* (SSN 642) departs Naval Air Station North Island, Calif., to support Exercise *Kernel Blitz '97*. The exercise was conducted near the Southern California coast and was designed to train U.S. Sailors and Marines in amphibious operations.

▼ Staff Sgt. Pankievich passes his little green notebook to the next amphibious assault vehicle commander with information regarding order of march prior to returning to the USS *Anchorage* from White Beach during Exercise *Kernel Blitz '97*.



Photo by CWO2 Charles Grow



CWO2 Charles Grow

## ***Kernel Blitz '97*** **Forces**

### Carrier Battle Group (CVBG):

USS *Nimitz* (CVN 68)  
USS *Lake Champlain* (CG 57)  
USS *Port Royal* (CG 73)  
USS *Kinkaid* (DD 965)  
USS *Ford* (FFG 54)  
USS *Olympia* (SSN 717)  
USS *Bremerton* (SSN 698)

### Amphibious Task Force:

USS *Coronado* (AGF 11)  
USS *Tarawa* (LHA 1)  
USS *Denver* (LPD 9)  
USS *Anchorage* (LSD 36)  
USS *Mount Vernon* (LSD 39)  
USS *Rushmore* (LSD 47)  
USS *Vandegrift* (FFG 48)  
USS *George Philip* (FFG 12)

### Amphibious Ready Group (ARG):

USS *Peleliu* (LHA 5)  
USS *Comstock* (LSD 45)  
USS *Juneau* (LPD 10)  
13th Marine Expeditionary Unit  
(Special Operations Capable)

### Opposing Forces:

USS *Kamehameha* (SSN 642)  
USS *Jefferson City* (SSN 759)  
USS *Lewis B. Puller* (FFG 23)  
HMS *Norfolk* (F 230)  
USS *Benfold* (DDG 65)  
5th Marine Regiment  
Carrier Air Wing 14

### Hospital Ship:

USNS *Mercy* (T-AH 19)

◀ Members of SEAL Team 3 transmit a surf report during *Kernel Blitz '97*.



● Marines embarked aboard USS *Carl Vinson* (CVN 70) are dropped to the flight deck using SPIE rigging techniques.



Photo by PH2 Megy

Photo by PH2 Megy

▲ Lance Cpl. Oufnac and Sgt. Soncrant aboard USS *Carl Vinson* (CVN 70) get ready for Special Purpose Insertion and Extraction (SPIE) rigging. Marines use SPIE rigging in situations where space and terrain prohibit helos from touching down.

● Marines attached to USS *George Washington* (CVN 73) perform a silent drill routine in Hangar Bay 2 while the ship was anchored in Marseilles, France.





# Carrier Marine Dets

## Vital elements of forward presence

◀ The Marine detachment embarked aboard USS *George Washington* (CVN 73) runs across the flight deck in formation as part of their physical fitness regimen.



Photo by PH3 Sammy Dalia

▲ Lance Cpl. Wayne Mason of Bitburg, Germany, aims his .9 mm pistol at a simulated target during a security alert scenario conducted by the aircraft carrier USS *George Washington*'s (CVN 73) Marine security detachment.

Photo by AN Joe Hendricks



Photo by AN Joe Hendricks



▲ Marines fire a salute from Aircraft Elevator 3 during a burial at sea ceremony held on board the carrier USS *George Washington* (CVN 73).

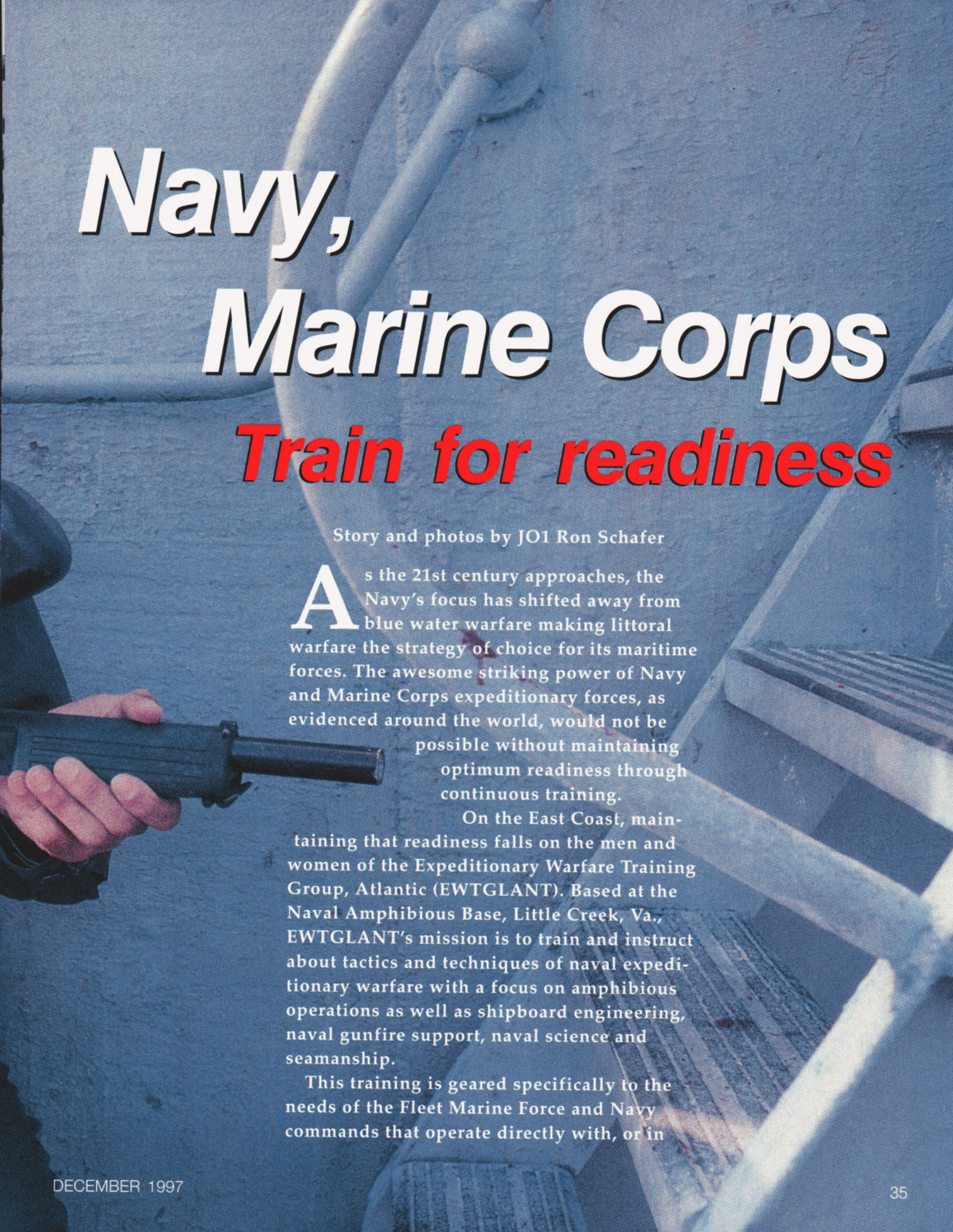
Photo by PHAN Kris White









A person's hands are visible holding a black rifle, positioned on the left side of the frame. The background is a blue-tinted photograph of a ship's deck, showing a large white wheel and various metal structures. The overall scene suggests a maritime or naval training environment.

# ***Navy, Marine Corps***

## ***Train for readiness***

Story and photos by JO1 Ron Schafer

**A**s the 21st century approaches, the Navy's focus has shifted away from blue water warfare making littoral warfare the strategy of choice for its maritime forces. The awesome striking power of Navy and Marine Corps expeditionary forces, as evidenced around the world, would not be possible without maintaining optimum readiness through continuous training.

On the East Coast, maintaining that readiness falls on the men and women of the Expeditionary Warfare Training Group, Atlantic (EWTGLANT). Based at the Naval Amphibious Base, Little Creek, Va., EWTGLANT's mission is to train and instruct about tactics and techniques of naval expeditionary warfare with a focus on amphibious operations as well as shipboard engineering, naval gunfire support, naval science and seamanship.

This training is geared specifically to the needs of the Fleet Marine Force and Navy commands that operate directly with, or in



***"[It is] a joint command in all aspects of the words joint command."***

—Marine Corps Sgt. Joanne Rinnander

support of, landing forces. With that in mind, EWTGLANT is a joint command made up of Navy and Marine Corps members with a sprinkling of Army instructors. "[It is] a joint command in all aspects of the words joint command," said Marine Corps Sgt. Joanne Rinnander, a student in the Combat Service Support Log/Embark course who epitomizes the Navy/Marine Corps concept of team.

"In the future, this [training] will allow me to work closely with the Navy while loading amphibious ships, different carriers and other ships we work with in the Marine Corps," said the native of San Jacinto, Calif.

In addition to classroom instruction, EWTGLANT uses facilities at Little Creek and surrounding bases including obstacle and confidence courses, mockups for drynet training, indoor and open-water swimming areas, rappelling towers, small arms and machine gun ranges and landing beaches. A landing craft air cushioned (LCAC) simulator is used for instruction in craft operations. An expeditionary warfare demonstrator also provides students and visitors a panoramic overview of an amphibious assault using scale models, slides and motion pictures.

The key to the training provided by EWTGLANT, particularly field training, is realism. During the practical phase of the shipboard security engagement weapons course, students use a decommissioned ship for a classroom as they run through a series of antiterrorism scenarios using paintball-loaded weapons to hone their security skills. Again, realism is the key.

"The paintballs sting a bit," explained Master-At-



▲ EWTGLANT uses an expeditionary warfare demonstrator to provide students a realistic overview of an amphibious assault.

Arms 1st Class Timothy E. Durbin of Washington, D.C., a course instructor. "They'll feel it, but that's one of the most life-like areas [of the training].

"Oh yes, paintballs are realistic," said Torpedoman's Mate 2nd Class Deborah A. McCall, a student from USS *Emory S. Land* (AS 39). "You can feel it. It's one thing to point a gun, but getting hit by a moving object, it's realistic."

To achieve realism in training, teamwork is a must. With a joint staff of instructors, the Navy/Marine Corps team at EWTGLANT strives to pass that attitude on to their students, by example.

"We emphasize a lot of team concepts," said Durbin. "How to communicate together, how to move together, just how to work together as a team. We're strongly against that single person being out there and trying to take care of things [alone]. That won't work."

"I think combined training and having combined





▲ In addition to classroom instruction, students enrolled in the basic recon course at Little Creek, Va., practice rappelling off towers.

◀ Decommissioned ships are used by students for realistic shipboard security and antiterrorism drills.



instructors really benefits both services and really benefits the entire armed forces," said Hospital Corpsman 2nd Class Mark E. McNeil. A seven-year veteran of joint duty with reconnaissance Marines, the Richmond, Va., native said for him, it's the only way to go.

"It's fun for me, and a challenge," he said. "It's something I look forward to every day of my career. If I can spend the rest of my career working with the Marine Corps, I will." †

*Schaefer is a Norfolk-based photojournalist for All Hands.*



# Bill XXVIII keeps kickin'

Stories by JO1 Linda L. Helmig

**M**ore than 200 years ago, long before football was invented, goats along with other livestock were kept on naval vessels. Various animals provided milk, food and eggs to the crew and some even became pets.

Among the parrots, dogs and cats, legend has it there was a goat who was so well-loved that when he died, his skin was kept so he could be stuffed once the ship arrived in port.

But the goat skin never made it to the taxidermist. Instead, it made it's way to the sidelines of the first Army-Navy football game. It was there that the "goat" made its debut during half-time when one officer entrusted with the goat skin romped up and down the sideline cloaked in the goat skin.

Navy's victory over Army that day was credited to the goat's presence, and the animal became a focal point for Navy team spirit. The rest, as they say, is history. Three years later, at the fourth Army-Navy game, the goat became Navy's official

mascot. At the turn of the century, "Bill" became the official name of the Navy mascot.

Each Navy mascot has a "sea story" to tell. In 1906, Bill IV wore the traditional blue and gold saddle blanket. To this day, he's perhaps the most famous of the many Bills who have been saddled with the responsibility of ensuring a Navy win. Originally called Bill, his name was changed to "Three-to-Nothing Jack Dalton," named after a midshipman who kicked field goals leading to Navy beating Army 3-0 two years straight. Three-to-Nothing held the reins until 1912, when he was stricken with colic and died. An elaborate funeral

was planned. Plans were scratched in lieu of having the goat stuffed. Today he can be seen at the Naval Academy's Halsey Field House wearing the traditional blue and gold saddle blanket of old.

Three-to-Nothing Jack Dalton may be the most famous, but there were other goats who made a name for themselves. Bill V, a brown goat, ruled in 1914. His temper was so bad, he earned the name "Satan." His successor, Bill VI, became Navy's

beloved mascot after his owner responded to an ad in an Annapolis, Md., newspaper that read "WANTED: The meanest and fiercest goat possible." Navy got what it wanted and went on to beat Army that year.

The goat with the longest reigning record was Bill XIV, who was pressed into service when his predecessor was "kid"-napped by a rival school. He remained the Navy mascot for 12 years.

Today's keeper of the flame is Bill XXVIII. He's the hometown hero who carries on Navy's hallowed legacy. As goats go, he can be rather obstinate, ornery

and as stubborn as — well, a billy goat! But his social attitude is not important. What counts is how he inspires the players during the games. On the sidelines, first and foremost on his mind is a Navy win!

Before the game, Bill gets his horns painted up and he's fitted with the traditional blue and gold saddle blanket emblazoned with the letter "N." In between nibbling on stadium grass and alfalfa hay (and the mule during the Army-Navy game), Bill visits with fans. Young and old alike love him.

Bill is a goat of few words, but he does have one thing to say. "Go Navy! Beat Army!!!" ⚓





# No bones about it

**L**ike all Marines, she's always on duty, ready at a moment's notice. She stands tall as "one of the few, the proud." Her job is clear, no bones about it. She may be a dog, but she's a Marine first.

Her name is Molly to those who know her best, but her official name when in uniform is "Chesty." Her name not only refers to her bulldog build, but to Marine Corps Lt.Gen. Lewis Puller, who won five Navy Crosses in his distinguished career, not to mention his chest full of other medals, hence the nickname "Chesty."

Chesty, the bulldog, is the eleventh English Bulldog to carry on the 70-year tradition as mascot of Marine Barracks, Washington, D.C. She's the first female to hold the position.

History paints a grand picture of Chesty XI's predecessors — as far back as World War I, when German soldiers first referred to Marines as "devil dogs." It wasn't long before a

Marine Corps recruiting poster portrayed a dachshund, wearing a spiked helmet and Iron Cross, running from an English Jiggs bulldog wearing a helmet with a globe and anchor insignia.

Soon afterward, on Oct. 14, 1922, an English bulldog enlisted in the Marine Corps as "Private." He traveled the world. His journeys racked up some 100,000 miles when it was all said and done. He became a movie star as well, appearing in the 1926 movie "Tell it to the Marines."

Jiggs died Jan. 9, 1927, but his legacy lives on. Thirty years after Jiggs' death, Chesty I became part

of the very first Evening Parade at Marine Barracks, Washington, D.C.

Today's mascot, Sgt. Chesty XI, enlisted in the Marine Corps Aug. 24, 1995, and has served with distinction. She's only a pup, but she knows when it's time to work and when it's time to play.

She enjoys flopping on the couch when she's not in uniform and loves to play with her toys, said CWO2 Joseph M. Hurley, who takes care of Chesty during off-duty hours. She's just like other bulldogs her age, rambuncious and playful.

But when she's in uniform, Chesty is just like any other Marine — well, kind of. It is true, she's calm

and collected. She has uniforms to wear and she even has a service record. She marches in the ceremonial guard and greets the crowds with pride.

And people love her. Dressed in her "dress blues," with her insignia and National Defense Medal, she's proud to represent the Corps and eagerly greets



everyone with a "stiff bottom lip."

During the summer, you can see her marching in the evening parade at 8th & I Streets in Washington, D.C. She's also on hand on Tuesday nights during the summer at what is known as the "Sunset Parade."

She gives autographs with her distinctive paw print and she will pose for the camera — just don't expect her to smile. Doggon It! †

*Helmig is a photojournalist assigned to the Broadcasting Mobile Det., Naval Media Center. Gonzalez is a photographer assigned to All Hands magazine.*



# Going over

A snowboarder is captured in mid-air, performing a trick. The snowboarder is wearing a white long-sleeved shirt with a colorful graphic on the back, dark pants, a yellow helmet, and goggles. They are wearing black gloves with a red logo. The snowboard is colorful with a rainbow-like pattern and a graphic of a hand pointing. The background is a blurred, misty mountain landscape.

If the idea of walking  
into your local  
snowboard or  
gear rental  
shop clueless  
and trying to  
"talk"  
snowboarding  
is more  
intimidating  
than  
abandoning  
ship, then  
this info is  
for you!



# board

Photos by PHC(SW) John Gay and PHAN Lena Gonzalez

## *So, you wanna be a snowboarder?*

**L**ike other extreme sports, the right equipment is essential. Of course, there are plenty of places to buy snowboards, boots, bindings and other related equipment. Catalogs and web sites abound offering a wide array of colorful and exotic gear for the wary and experienced snowboarder. For beginners, a good place to start is your local snowboard shop.

Often staffed with experienced snowboarders, here you can get equipped with gear designed for your height, weight and experience level. Prices might be a bit higher, but the initial good fit is worth it.

Not ready to shell out the big bucks yet? No problem! Most slopes and resorts offer rental gear and will even show you how to use it. This gives you a chance to "test drive" the sport without a large investment.

But, just like traveling to a foreign country, you have to know the language to avoid embarrassing situations. When you go into a snowboarding shop, you'll discover that snowboarding has its own lingo.

Thanks to the Snowboarding On-Line web site <<http://www.solsnowboarding.com>> you can learn the lingo before you visit the shop or hit the slopes.





# Know the lingo

**Bail:** A term used to describe crashing or falling. ("He bailed and landed on his head.")

**Bonk:** The act of hitting a no-snow object with the snowboard. (Example: A tail bonk could be hitting a picnic table with the tail of the snowboard.)

**Corduroy:** When a snowcat freshly grooms a trail, it leaves a finely ridged surface. Corduroy is very nice for laying out clean turns.

**Fakie:** A term for riding backwards.

**Flail:** A term used to describe riding badly and out of control. ("He flailed off the jump and hit a tree.")

**Grommet (or Grom):** Another name for a small, young snowboarder. Especially one who is very "in" to snowboarding.

**Halfpipe:** A structure freestyle riding. It consists of radial walls of a halfpipe to catch

snow built for snowboarders consists of opposite transition the same height size. Snowboarders use the halfpipe to catch

air and perform tricks by traveling back and forth from wall to wall while moving down the fall line.

**Leash:** A retention device used to attach the snowboard to your front foot so it doesn't run away. (A cooler way to say "safety strap.")

**Nose:** The front tip of the snowboard.

**Rail:** There are two rails on a snowboard, each comprised of a sidewall and an edge.

**Revert:** To switch from riding fakie to forward or from forward to fakie, usually while the snowboard is still touching the ground.

**Rolling down the windows:** A phrase used to describe when someone is caught off balance and they rotate their arms wildly in the air to try and recover.

**Stance:** The position of your feet on the snowboard. Some stance types include: regular, goofy and duck. Also refers to the stance specifications such as width and angle.

**Stomp pad:** The no-slip pad attached to the snowboard between the bindings for aid in getting on and off the lift with your rear foot out of the binding.

**Tail:** The rear tip of the snowboard.

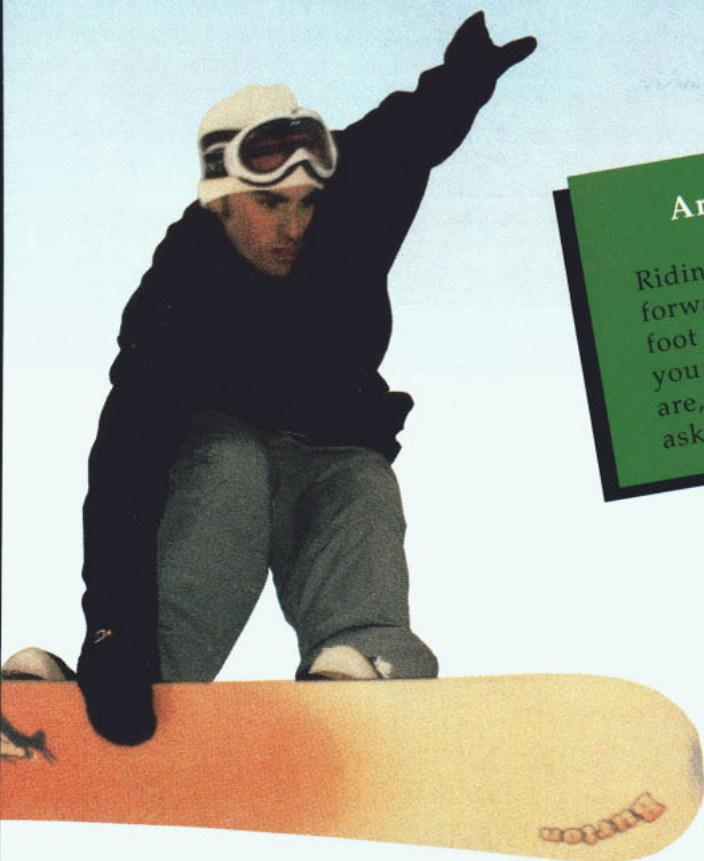
## Types of riding

**Freestyle riding:** Most often associated with riding the halfpipe, but may also be used to describe any type of snowboarding that includes tricks and maneuvers.

**Freeriding:** Snowboarding on all types of terrain just for fun.

**Freecarving:** Staying on the ground, going down the slope doing deep, fluid turns in the corduroy.





### Are you Goofy or Regular?

Riding with your left foot forward is Regular. Right foot forward is Goofy. If you don't know which you are, go to a local shop and ask for help.

### Take a lesson!

at least one to learn the basics: how to get on/off the lift, how to fall, how to turn and stop.

### Board types

**Twin:** identical, blunt nose and tail shape for maneuverability for technical freestyle riding.

**Directional:** a longer nose for better float in uneven snow with a stiff tail for power; for freestyle and freeriding.

**Extended edge:** proportionately more edge in contact with the snow for edge grip and control at speed; for freecarving.



### What you'll need to hit the slopes

**1. Snowboard:** Pick one appropriate for your weight. Generally, heavier riders need longer boards; lighter riders need shorter boards. Check out each board's suggested weight range.

**2. Bindings:** Your connection to the board. Bindings aren't supposed to release; they should keep your feet/boots comfortably secured to your board.

**3. Boots:** Boots are gender-specific in sizing. Don't judge a boot's fit by walking around in the shop. Strap into a binding and pull up on your heel. The less movement without sacrificing comfort, the better. Soft boots are the most comfortable.

**4. Appropriate clothes:** The weather changes quickly and so does your heart rate. To adapt quickly and minimize bulk, use layers.

### For women only

Women make up 30% of the snowboard market. You'll find a large selection of snowboarding equipment designed specifically for women at all experience levels. Check it out!

### Gold medal sport

Snowboarding will be a featured medal sport for the first time in the XVI Winter Games in Nagano, Japan, Feb. 7-21, 1998.







## Amphibious Surfing

### Navy and Marine Corps sites abound on the Web

**W**elcome back, cyber-warriors! In keeping with the theme of this issue of *All Hands*, this article is dedicated to the

Navy and Marine Corps team! Yep, Sailors and Marines working together ... imagine that!

I can't think of a reason why any Sailor worth their salt hasn't already checked out the Navy's official site (<http://www.navy.mil/>), or why Marines worth their ... uh, cammies haven't connected to Marine Link (<http://www.usmc.mil/>). But in the spirit of mutual understanding and appreciation, I heartily recommend you hook into the homepage of our respective cousin in the Department of the Navy.

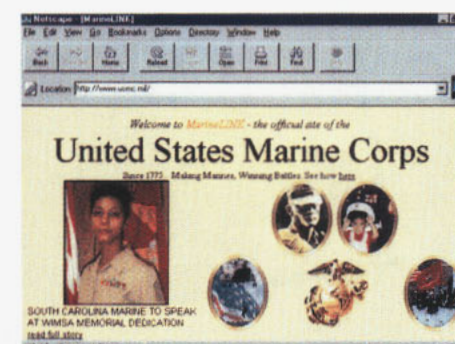
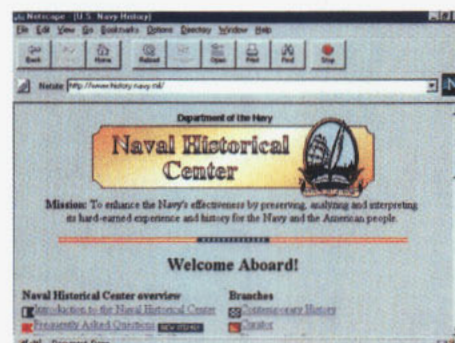
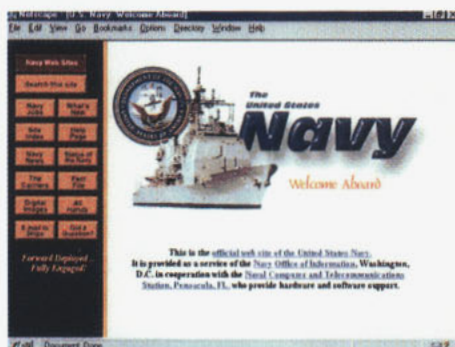
The Sailor-Marine connection dates back to the creation of the sea service's infantry arm. Since then, the relationship has been as intertwined as the cords hanging from the back of my computer. The history is worth looking in to. An excellent place to start is the Naval Historical Center (<http://www.history.navy.mil/>). Marine Corps history and traditions are

explored more at the history section of Marine Link (<http://www.usmc.mil/history.nsf/table+of+contents>).

"From the Sea ..." is the axiom of today's Navy-Marine Corps philosophy. (Do I read "amphibious" in that phrase somewhere?) It's that thought that seems to drive the design of some very informative sites.

Marine Forces Pacific (<http://www.mfp.usmc.mil/marfor.htm>) gives visitors a well-rounded view of Marine Corps organizations and operations in the Pacific. For instance, did you know that more than 76,000 Marines (that's about 66 percent of the entire Corps) serve in the Pacific?

Likewise, Commander Amphibious Force, U.S. 7th Fleet (<http://www.ctf76.navy.mil/>) gives surfers a look inside the Navy's only forward-deployed amphibious group. The Marines on Okinawa tell their stories through the III Marine Expeditionary Force (III MEF) homepage (<http://okr.usmc.mil/>). Both carry news and photos of exercises and operations in the Western Pacific.





## Looking for someone?

### Earth-bound shipmates can be found by going to MARS

Ever wonder what your buddy on USS *Constellation* (CV 64) is up to these days? Have you been wanting to send a note congratulating your friend at III Marine Expeditionary Force on that recent promotion? Want to send a quick note home? Forget the post office, try going to MARS.

The Navy-Marine Corps Military Affiliate Radio System (MARS) has been helping the services' official communications systems through a network of amateur radio operators for years. While MARS helps handle official radio traffic during emergencies, it also gives service people a means to communicate worldwide. And now, MARS is on the net!

While e-mail is great, it's still not available everywhere and to everyone. If your friend or family member is in this situation, you need to check out the MARS website (<http://ns1.maf.mobile.al.us/users/navy-mars/index.html>). Easy to follow instruc-

tions will get your words around the world.

The first choice you'll make is a destination. You can send a message to one of the ships with MARS capability (not a long list unfortunately), to a command overseas or to a stateside location. You provide your name, location, the information on the message's destination (rank/rate, name, command, mailing address, etc.), a 50-word message and hit the "Send MARSGRAM" button. That's it! The friendly folks at MARS takes care of the rest. If you provide your e-mail address, they will even get back to you if they encounter a problem with your message.

While you're at their website, you can also find more information on the MARS program. For radio operators, it's a great way to increase your skills while performing a public service.

Remember, sending MARSGrams is a quick and easy way to keep in touch. ⚓

I like pictures, especially those filled with action and a certain amount of danger. Navy-Marine Corps operations have both. To find them, all you need is the name of a recent exercise or operation. Good sites with information and photos of *Kernel Blitz '97*, for instance, were easy to find. Using Yahoo and Lycos (or any of the major search engines), I simply typed in "Kernel Blitz" and was greeted with a

lengthy list of official and unofficial exercise homepages.

There's a lot that Sailors don't know about the Marine Corps, and much that Marines don't know about the Navy. The Internet opens an electronic door to the true meaning of Navy-Marine Corps Team. ⚓



# New Leave & Earnings Statement hits the fleet

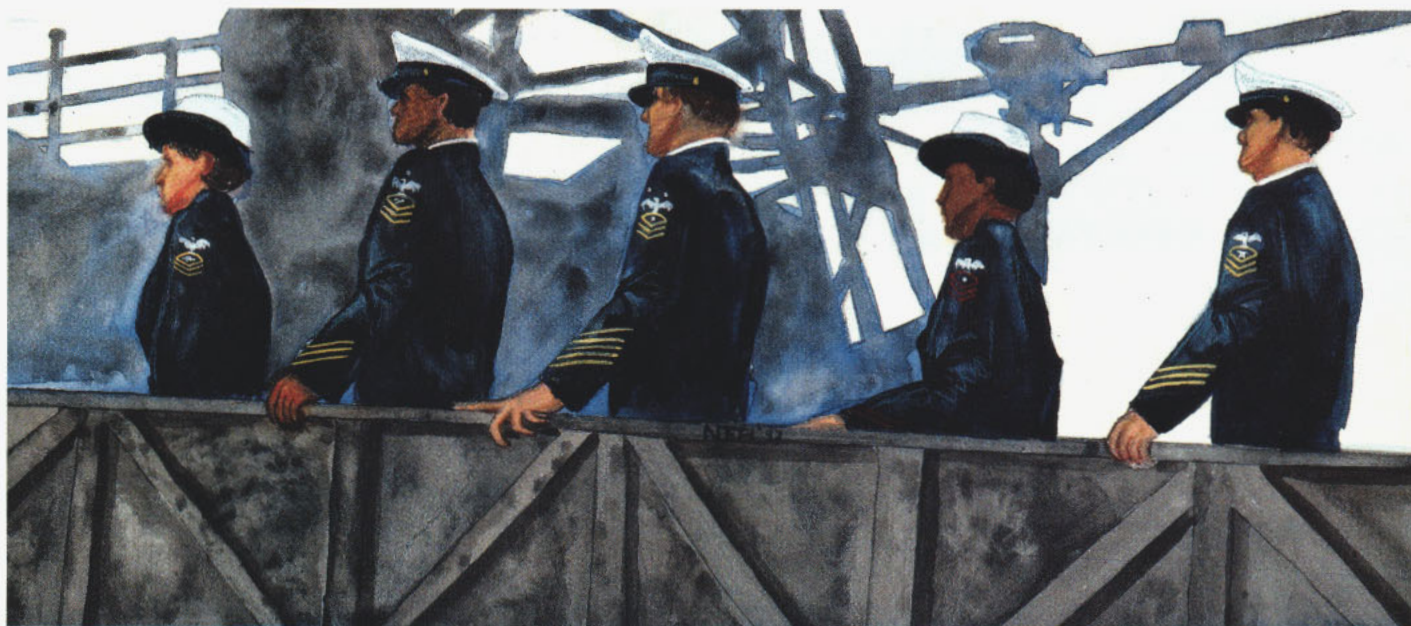
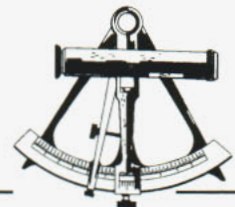
**ALLOTMENTS**  
Now the types of allotments you send out are indicated (CFC, Dependent, Insurance, etc.)

DEFENSE FINANCE AND ACCOUNTING SERVICE MILITARY LEAVE AND EARNINGS STATEMENT																											
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<p align="center"><b>ENTITLEMENTS</b></p> <p>Like the old LES, this one lists the types and amounts of pay you are paid for the entire month.</p>														<p align="center"><b>DEDUCTIONS</b></p> <p>FICA, state and federal tax deductions now reflect the actual money breakdown. The last entry reflects the amount paid on your mid-month payday.</p>													
<p align="center"><b>USE OR LOSE</b></p> <p>This box reflects how many days leave you must burn up before the fiscal year ends (Oct. 1).</p>																											

DFAS Form 702, May 92

**Pay day just got easier!** Instead of getting those end-of-month direct deposit slips, you'll be getting your LES 15 days earlier! This gives you a more accurate status of what's going on with your pay.





## Navy implements CPO-to-Sea policy

To maintain at-sea manning readiness in senior enlisted leadership positions, the Bureau of Naval Personnel (BUPERS) established the Chief Petty Officer (CPO) to Sea policy to transfer eligible CPO's on shore duty to vacant at-sea billets.

This policy, detailed in NAVADMIN 221/97, applies to all ratings and will only be used when detailers are unable to fill high-priority CPO sea duty billets (type 2, homeported in the United States; or type 4, homeported overseas) with normal projected rotation date (PRD) rollers, and when there are no excess personnel at sea within the geographical area that can be reassigned. Then detailers will identify those CPOs on shore duty (including neutral duty counted as shore duty) who have completed minimum activity tours (MAT), or

who are at or past their PRD.

"This policy change was implemented with careful consideration of the potential impact it could have on quality of life for affected CPOs and their families," said VADM Daniel T. Oliver, Chief of Naval Personnel. "However, for us to continue meeting world-wide contingencies and challenges, we must maintain at-sea manning readiness. This policy will continue to help us ensure crucial leadership stays on our deckplates and flight lines."

When the policy was selectively implemented 10 months ago, at-sea CPO ranks were manned at 73 percent; the number has increased to more than 81 percent.

Selection will be made from candidate CPO's based on who has been ashore the longest, according

to the NAVADMIN. Those whose previous sea duty was type 3 (shore based duty considered sea duty) will be considered over others.

Under this policy, E-8s and E-9s may be considered for vacant E-7/8/9 billets, and E-7s may be considered for vacant E-7/8 billets. Special circumstances that would prevent an eligible CPO from accepting the sea duty assignment must submit those reasons in writing to Pers-40, with a command endorsement, within 30 days of being identified as an at-sea replacement under this policy.

"BUPERS will continue to make every effort to keep affected CPO's in their present fleet concentration area, and work to prevent shortening hard-earned and well-deserved shore tours, especially for those in sea-intensive ratings," said Oliver. ⚓



# Shipmates



**Hospital Corpsman 2nd Class Patricia L. Sandidge** was selected as the FY97 Junior Sailor of the Year for Naval Hospital, Charleston, S.C. A native of Athens, Tenn., Sandidge took on the responsibilities of layout editor for the command newspaper *The Southern Starship* and quickly mastered the skills necessary to function in this challenging and demanding assignment.



**Master-at-Arms 2nd Class Harry Davis Jr.**, a native of New York City, recently graduated from the Criminal Investigator Course, Glynco, Ga. Davis is assigned as an investigator for the Security Department, Naval Station, San Diego. Completion of this training is a rare accomplishment, since the course is reserved specifically for federal law enforcement officers.



**Electronics Technician 1st Class (SW/CC) Angel Garcia** was selected as Senior Shore Sailor of the Quarter for second quarter CY97 at Fleet Information Warfare Center Det., San Diego. Garcia, a Bronx, N.Y., native, demonstrated exceptional leadership and management skills by handling all official administrative correspondence for the largest department in the command.



**Senior Chief Aviation Anti-Submarine Warfare Operator (AW) Donald L. Myers** of HSL-51 was named the NAF Atsugi's Athlete of the Year. Myers represented HSL-51 by participating in at least six different sports tournaments. He also organized, coached and played for HSL-51's Captain's Cup Championship Flag Football team at NAF Atsugi.



Secretary of the Navy  
**John H. Dalton**  
 Chief of Naval Operations  
**Admiral Jay L. Johnson**  
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 All Hands Assistant Editor  
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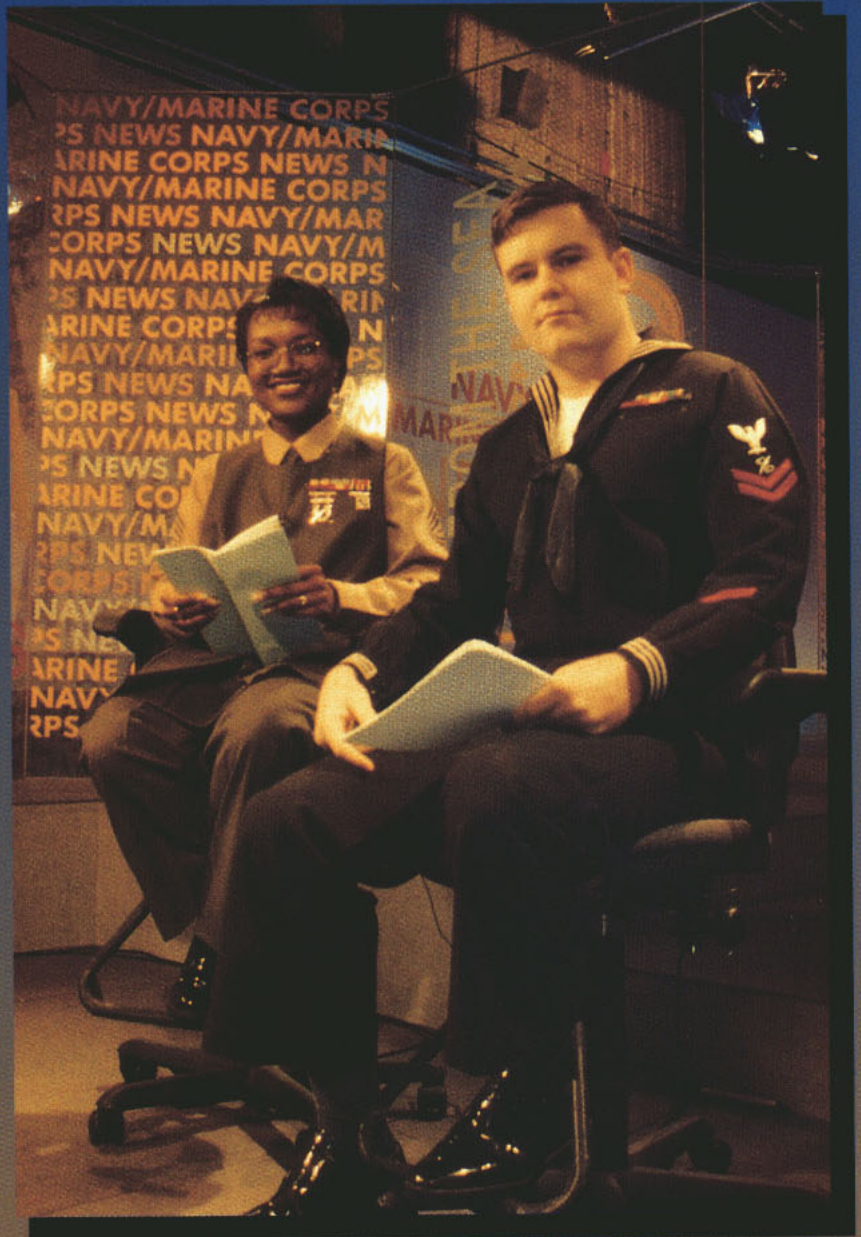


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